FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Just Received and for Sale,
THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.
B. ROSE.
Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

PUBLIC ATTENTION
IS CALLED to the large STOCK OF GOODS of the late Firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins. These Goods will be sold AT AUCTION, commencing on Monday the 16th of October next, and continuing from day to day until all are disposed of. The Stock consists of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Perfumery, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c.
The assortment is very large, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Our old customers are especially invited to attend.
Terms accommodating, and made known at sale.
JOHN C. ATKINS,
Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1843. 72ts

J. & J. KYLE
HAVE on hand and are now receiving, among other articles,
2175 pieces Calico, and 180 ps. Muslin de Lain,
195 pieces Alpaca Lusters,
288 pieces Cloths and Cassimeres,
Kentucky Jeans and Negro Kerseys,
Blankets and Flannels,
Tartan Plaid Shawls, and Victoria do.
Rich figured and plain Silks,
English and French Merinoes,
Ponge Handkerchiefs, and China do.
Jaconet, plain, striped and checked,
Bombazine and Eolians,
Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton, &c.
With many other Goods; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
Sept. 19, 1843. 72-tf

NEW AND CHEAP
CASH STORE.
THE Subscriber has taken the newly built Store on Person street, next door to Col. S. T. Hawley's and immediately opposite Mr. P. Taylor's Store, where he is now receiving and opening, from New York and Philadelphia, A NEW STOCK of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Among which may be found—Superfine black and blue Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets; superior English black Satin and other Vestings; black and blue-black Silks; figured and fancy colored ditto; bl'k and col'd Alpacas, some very handsome; French and English Challies and Merinos; French, English and American Prints, a good assortment and the newest styles (very cheap;) Muslin and Crape-de-Laine; Bonnet Crape; Ladies' fancy Silk Cravats; Woollen and other Shawls; super. Beaver Cloth; French Cassimere, black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Stocks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; ditto Hem-stitched, some very fine; Linen Cambric; Muslins and Cambrics; Laces, Edging and Insertings; Patent and Spool Thread; Sewing Silk and Twist; Coat Cord and Binding; Velvet and other Buttons; Silk Velvet, extra; Florence, plain Straw, Willow, and Cyprus Bonnets; fancy Silk and single and double shell Albert ditto; Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, newest styles; Artificial Sprigs and Wreaths; scarlet and white Flannels; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Fur and Wool Hats; Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Cloth, Fur and Glazed Caps; some fine Fur, Seal and Muskrat ditto; Shoes, all sizes; Umbrellas; Hosiery; Ladies' fine white Cotton Stockings; colored ditto; superior Cashmere Prussian black ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' black Hoskin and Kid Gloves; colored ditto; Silk and Cotton ditto; together with many other articles not mentioned.
As I am determined to sell for the lowest Cash prices, and for Cash only, persons may rely upon good bargains. Call and examine for yourselves.
C. CAISON.
September 20, 1843. 72tf

FOR RENT,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Gillespie and Russell streets, now occupied by Judge Potter. Possession may be had on 1st October.—Apply to J. W. WRIGHT.
Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1843. 72tf

School Books, &c.
Smith's, Adams's, Pike's, and Emerson's Arithmetics; Mitchell's Geography; Spelling Books, First Book of History; Ruled Cap & Letter Paper.
Also, Strife and Peace, and The Neighbors, by Frederika Bremer; No. 2 Martin Chuzzlewit; Handy Andy; Change for 'American Notes;' D'Aubigne's Reformation; Stevens's Yucatan, &c.
Just received. E. J. HALE.

$100 REWARD.
THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for any information which may lead to the detection and conviction of the villain who set fire to his Dwelling House on Friday the 14th of July last, to his Smoke House in January last, and to another out-house on the 31st ultimo.
P. McEACHERN.
Robeson county, Sept. 15. 72-6w

IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear in N. Carolina.—In the case of Albert Torrence, William J. Anderson, Edwin Glover, William S. Latta, and John M. Stedman, Bankrupts: I shall apply to the Court, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on the 10th day of October next, for an order for a dividend of the assets in my hands, of which all persons interested will take notice.
ELIJAH FULLER, Assignee
in Bankruptcy for Cumberland County, N. C.
Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1843. 72-2w

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscribers would inform the community generally, that they offer for sale TWO VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND, bordering the Pee Dee River in Richmond County, and containing about twenty-three hundred acres, known as the Grassy Island lands.
To those who have seen the Lands, it were useless to remark a word concerning the character or quality of the soil. To those, however, who may not have seen them, we would say, that, as regards the productiveness of the soil, it is not surpassed by any in the State. There are from three to four hundred acres of River Bottom Land, which, for the rich luxuriance of Grain crops, and easy culturable character of the earth, would suffer nothing in contrast with the most select spot of the Mississippi Valley.
As regards the water power, we would also state, that it is not excelled by any stream in the United States.
There are two Grist Mills on the premises, which yield a very considerable profit, and are never compelled to stop during the dry season of Summer on account of the scarcity of water. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises.
Attached to the Plantations, are two valuable Fisheries, at which there are generally caught from three to four thousand Shad during the Spring, which are taken in revolving Nets; also myriads of other fish.
Relative to the healthfulness of the place, we would say, that, at the dwelling house, the fever is almost unknown, and scarcely any of the forms of disease incident to river plantations are ever experienced by those who reside on the lands. The dwelling house is situated on an elevated plain, which, for the romantic beauty of the surrounding scenery, the mountain coldness of the water, and the cool pleasantness of the breeze from the River, is altogether a desirable and most enviable situation.
Persons desirous of inspecting the Lands, by calling at the dwelling will find one of the proprietors or the overseer, who will accompany them over the premises.
THOMAS & ROBT. J. STEELE.
Rockingham, Sept. 12, 1843. 72-4w

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I HAVE TWO HOUSES for sale, or to rent by the year. One on the corner of Cumberland and Frink streets, with two Rooms below and one up stairs, new, and well plastered. The size of the Lot is about half an acre. Good water in the yard. The other on Orange street, with two Rooms, and a good Well of water in the yard.
Persons wishing to purchase or rent, will please apply to me soon.
J. E. PATTERSON.
September 18. 1843. 72-3w

MEDICAL COLLEGE
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THE next Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, will commence in Richmond, on the last Monday of October (30th), and continue until the last of February following.
JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
The Infirmary attached to the College furnishes ample materials for practical Medical and Surgical instruction during the winter: to this is also added the public institutions of the city, which are under the charge of a member of the Faculty: to all of which the student has free access. The facilities for obtaining information in Practical Anatomy, and the mode of performing Surgical operations, are not excelled in any Medical Institution of our country. The faculty take pleasure in announcing to the Medical Profession the appointment of Dr. Jeffries Wyman, of Boston, to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology; a gentleman of eminent qualifications as a Human and Comparative Anatomist and Physiologist.
AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.
September 8, 1843. 72-8w

FOR SALE.
50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843.
Jonathan Worth *vs.* Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer.

Original Attachment, levied on two negro slaves, as the property of Elijah Spencer, the names of said slaves being Lucy and her child Mack.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer, the Defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in February next, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, then and there to replevy the slaves levied upon, demur or plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against them, and the slaves levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin Wistar Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843.
Thomas Waddill, Jr. *vs.* Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer.

Original Attachment, levied on three negro slaves, named Lewis, Elmira, and Ralph, as the property of Elijah Spencer.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer, the Defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to replevy the slaves levied upon, demur or plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against them, and the slaves levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin Wistar Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

VALUABLE
LANDS & MILLS
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, being desirous of closing his present business, will offer for sale, on Thursday the 19th of October, (if not previously disposed of,) the TRACT OF LAND whereon he now resides, containing about 3500 acres, well timbered and well watered. There is on the Tract a SAW and GRIST MILL, in good repair; a good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses.
Terms liberal, and made known on the day of sale. ROBT. E. RIVES.
ALSO, will be sold at the same time and place, 3 or 4 Mules, good Log Wagon, stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. &c.
September 14. 1843. 72ts

ALL NEW THIS TIME!!
THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL and WINTER STOCK of
DESIRABLE GOODS,
Selected for the Retail Trade, embracing a general variety too tedious to enumerate. Those in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the Old Stand on Person Street.
P. TAYLOR.
September 9, 1843. 71-3m

Fahnstock's and Comstock's
VERMIFUGE,
For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.
September 11, 1843. 71tf

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.
COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of
DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,
At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.
They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—
OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.
DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.
DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.
INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.
HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.
DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.
Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38-tf

TAKING THE CENSUS IN ALABAMA.

BY "A CHICKEN MAN" OF 1840.

[The following graphic description of the denizens of a remote district of country, is copied from the "East Alabamian," a paper published at La Fayette, Ala., and edited with signal ability by Johnson J. Hooper, Esq. It will be relished by himself and friends, notwithstanding *Mrs Judy Tompkins'* aversion to Mr. Van Buren. Indeed, that gentleman not unfrequently relates similar anecdotes with inimitable humor and spirit—enough to provoke a laugh under the very ribs of death. This Hooper is a clever man, and we must enlist him among the correspondents of the "Spirit of the Times." His sketch reminds us forcibly of the late Judge Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes," and of the "Adventures of Thomas Singularity," by the late Prof. Nott, of S. C. Hooper's "Sally Higgins" and the famous "Cousin Sally Dillard" should be near relatives.]
Sporting Chronicle.

The collection of statistical information concerning the resources and industry of the country, by the assistant marshals who were employed to take the last census, was a very difficult work. The popular impression that a tremendous tax would soon follow the minute investigation of the private affairs of the people, caused the census-taker to be viewed in no better light than that of a tax-gatherer; and the consequence was, that the information sought by him was either withheld entirely, or given with great reluctance. The returns therefore made by the marshals exhibited a very imperfect view of the wealth and industrial progress of the country. In some portions of the country the excitement against the unfortunate officers—who were known as the "*chicken men*"—made it almost dangerous for them to proceed with the business of taking the census; and bitter were the taunts, threats, and abuse which they received on all hands, but most particularly from the old women of the country. The dear old souls could not bear to be catechised about the produce of their looms, poultry yards, and dairies; and when they did "come down" upon the unfortunate inquisitor, it was with a force and volubility that were sure to leave an impression. We speak from experience, and feelingly on this subject; for it so happened, that the Marshal of the Southern District of Alabama, "reposing especial confidence" in our ability, invested us one day with all the powers of assistant Marshal, and arming us with the proper quantity of blanks, sent us forth to count the noses of all the men, women, children, and chickens, resident upon those nine hundred square miles of rough country which constitute the county of Tallapoosa. Glorious sport! thought we; but it didn't turn out so. True we escaped without any drubbings, although we came unpleasantly near catching a dozen, and only escaped by a very peculiar knack we have of "sliding out;" but then we were quizzed, laughed at, abused, and nearly drowned. Children shouted "Yonder goes the chicken man!"—Men said, "Yes, d——n him, he'll be after the *taxes* soon;"—and the old woman threatened, if he came to inquire about *their* chickens, "to set the dogs on him," while the young women observed "they didn't know what a man wanted to be so pertic'lar about gals' ages for, without he was a gwine a-courtin'." We have some reminiscences of our official peregrinations that will do to laugh at now, although the occurrences with which they are connected were, at the time, anything but mirth inspiring to us.

We rode up one day to the residence of a widow rather past the prime of life—(just that period at which nature supplies most abundantly the oil which lubricates the hinges of the female tongue)—and hitching to the fence, walked into the house.

"Good morning, madam," said we in our usual bland, and somewhat insinuating manner.

"Mornin'," said the widow gruffly.

Drawing our blanks from their case, we proceeded—"I am the man, madam, that takes the census, and——"

"The mischief you are!" said the old termagant. "Yes, I've hearn of you; Parson W. told me you was coming, and I told him jist what I tell you, that if you said 'cloth,' 'soap,' *or* 'chickens,' to *me*, I'd set the dogs on ye.—Here, Bull! here, Pomp!" Two wolfish curs responded to the call for Bull and Pomp, by coming to the door, smelling at our feet with a slight growl, and then laid down on the steps. "Now," continued the old she savage, "them's the severest dogs in this country. Last week Bill Stonecker's two year old steer jumped my yard fence, and Bull and Pomp tuk him by the throat, and they killed him afore my boys could break 'em loose, to save the world."

"Yes, ma'am," said we, meekly; "Bull and Pomp seem to be very fine dogs."

"You may well say that: what I tells them to do they do—and if I was to sick them on your old horse yonder, they'd eat him up afore you could say Jack Roberson. And its jist what I shall do, if you try to pry into my consarns. They are none of your business, nor Van Buren's nuther, I reckon. Oh, old Van Banburen! I wish I had you here, you old rascal! *I'd* show you what—I'd—I'd make Bull and Pomp show you how to be sendin' out men to take down what little stuff people's got, jist to tax it, when its taxed enough a'ready!"

All this time we were perspiring through fear of the fierce guardians of the old widow's portal. At length, when the widow paused, we remarked that as she was determined not to answer questions about the produce of the farm," we would just set down the age, sex, and complexion of each member of her family.

"No such a thing—you'll do no sich a thing," said she; "I've got five in family, and that's all you'll git from me. Old Van Buren must have a heap to do, the dratted old villvan, to send you to take down how old my children is, I've got five in family, and they are all between five and a hundred years old, they are all a plaguy sight whiter than you, and whether they are *he* or *she*, is none of your consarns."

We told her we should report her to the Marshal, and she would be fined, but it only augmented her wrath.

"Yes! send your Marshal, or your Mr. Van Buren, here, if you're bad off to—let 'em come—let Mr. Van Buren come"—(looking as savage as a Bengal tigress)—"Oh, I wish he *would* come"—and her nostrils dilated, and her eyes gleamed—"I'd cut his head off!"

"That might kill him," we ventured to remark, by way of a joke."

"Kill him! kill him—oh—if I had him here by the *years* I reckon I *would* kill him. A pretty fellow to be eating his victuals out'n gold spoons that poor people's taxed for, and raisin' an army to get him made king of Ameriky—the audacious, nasty, stinking, old scamp!" She paused a moment, and then resumed, "And now, mister, jist put down what I tell you on that paper, and don't be telling no lies to send to Washington city.—Jist put down 'Judy Tompkins, ageable woman, and four children.'"

We objected to making any such entry, but the old hag vowed that it should be done, to prevent any misrepresentation of her case. We however were pretty resolute, until she appealed to the couchant whelps, Bull and Pomp. At the first glimpse of their teeth our courage gave way, and we made the entry in a bold hand across a blank schedule—"Judy Tompkins, *ageable* woman, and four children."

We now begged the old lady to dismiss her canine friends, that we might go out and depart: and forthwith mounting our old black, we determined to give the old soul a parting fire. Turning half round, in order to face her, we shouted—

"Old 'oman!"

"Who told you to call me old 'oman, you long-legged, hatchet-faced whelp, you? I'll make the dogs take you off that horse if you give me any more sarse. What do you want?"

"Do you want to get married?"

"Not to you, if I do!"

Placing our right thumb on the nasal extremity of our countenance we said, "You needn't be uneasy, old [illegible]n that score—thought you might su[illegible]-legged Dick S—— u[illegible] and[illegible]d like to know what to ten[illegible]e mig[illegible]count on if he come down next Sunday!

"Here, Bull!" shouted the widow, "sick him, Pomp!" but we cantered off, unwounded, fortunately, by the fangs of Bull and Pomp, who kept up the chase as long as they could hear the cheering voice of their mistress—"S-i-ck, Pomp—sick, sick, s-i-ck him, Bull—suboy! suboy! suboy!"

Our next adventure was decidedly a dangerous one. Fording the Tallapoosa river, where its bed is extremely uneven, being formed of masses of rock full of fissures and covered with slimy green moss, when about two-thirds of the way across, we were hailed by Sol Todd from the bank we were approaching. We stopped to hear him more distinctly.

"Hellow! little 'squire, you a-chicken hunting to-day?"

Being answered affirmatively, he continued—"You better mind the holes in them ere rocks—if your horse's foot gits ketched in 'em you'll never get it out. You see that big black rock down to your right? Well, there's good bottom down below that. Strike down thar, outside that little riffle—and now cut right into that smooth water and come across!"

We followed Sol's directions to the letter and plunging into the *smooth water*, we found it to be a basin surrounded with steep ledges of rock and deep enough to swim the horse we rode. Round and round the poor old black toiled without finding any place at which he could effect a landing, so precipitous were the sides. Sol occasionally asked us "if the bottom was'nt first-rate," but did nothing to help us. At length we scrambled out, wet and chilled to the bone—for it was a sharp September morning—and continued our journey not a little annoyed by the boisterous, roaring laughter of the said Solomon, at our picturesque appearance.

We had'nt more than got out of hearing of Sol's cachinatory explosions, before we met one of his neighbors who gave us to understand that the ducking we had just received, was but the fulfilment of a threat of Sol's, to make the "chicken-man" take a swim in the "Buck Hole." He had heard of our stopping on the opposite side of the river, the night previous, and learning our intention to ford just where we did, fixed himself on the bank to insure our finding the way into the "Buck Hole."

This information brought our nap right up, and requesting Bill Splawn to stay where he was till we returned, we galloped back to Sol's, and found that worthy, rod on shoulder, ready to leave on a fishing excursion.

"Sol, old fellow," said we, "that was a most unfortunate *lunge* I made into that hole in the river—I've lost $25 in specie out of my coat pocket, and I'm certain it's in that hole, for I felt my pocket *get light* while I was scuffling about in there. The money was tied up tight in a buckskin pouch, and I must get you to help me get it."

This, of course, was a regular old-fashioned lie, as we had not seen the amount of cash mentioned as lost, in "a coon's age." It took, however, pretty well, and Sol concluded, as it was a pretty cold spell of weather for the season and the water was almost like ice, that half the contents of the buckskin pouch would be just about fair for recovering it. After some chaffering we agreed that Sol should dive for the money "on shares," and we went down with him, to the river, to point out the precise spot at which our pocket "grew light." We did so with anxious exactness, and Sol soon denuded himself and went under the water in the "Buck Hole," "like a shuffler duck with his wing broke." Puff! puff! as he rose to the surface. "Got it Sol?" "No dang it, here goes again"—and Sol disappeared a second time. Puff! puff! and a considerable rattle of teeth as Sol once more rose into "upper air." "What luck, old horse?" "By jings, I felt it that time, but some how it slid out of my fingers." Down went Sol again, and up he came after the lapse of a minute, still without the pouch. "Are you *right sure* squire, that you lost it in this hole," said Sol, getting out upon a large rock, while the chattering of his teeth divided his words into rather more than their legitimate number of syllables. "Oh perfectly certain Sol, perfectly certain. You know $25 in hard dollars weigh a pound or two. I did'nt mention the circumstance when I first came out of the river because I was so scared and confused that I didn't remember it—but I know just as well when the pouch broke through my coat pocket, as can be!"

Thus re-assured, Sol took the water again, and as we were in a hurry, we requested him to bring the pouch and half the money to Dadeville, if his diving should prove successful.

"To be sure I will," said he—and his blue lips quivered with cold and his whole frame shook from the same cause.

The "river ager" made Sol shake worse than that, that Fall!

But we left him diving for the pouch industriously, and no doubt he would have got it, if it had been there!

Once, as we were about to leave a house at which we had put up the night previous, one of the girls—a buxom one of twenty—followed us to the fence, and the following *tete-a-tete* ensued:—

"Now, 'squire, they say you know, and I want you to tell me, *ef you please*—what *will* chickens be worth, this fall?"

"How many have you?"

"The rise of seventy, and three hens a-settin!"

"Well now, Miss Betsy," said we, "you know how much I set by the old man your d[illegible]—and the old lady, you know how s[illegible] *me* always got along—and Jim and [illegible]ou know we was always like bro[illegible] and yourself, Miss Betsy, I consider [illegible]ticular friend—and as it's you, I'll [illegible]!"

[illegible], 'squire, ef you please; they say Van B[illegible] going to feed his big army on fowls; an[illegible]s say he's going to take 'em wi[illegible]t payin' for 'em, and some say he aint —and I thought in course, ef he *did* pay for 'em, the price *would* rise!"

"Well, the fact is—but don't say nothing about it—the army *is* to be fed on fowls; the *roosters* will be given to the officers to make 'em *brave*, and the hens to the common soldiers, because, you see, they aint as good."

"In course!"

"So you see, the hens will be worth about three bits, and roosters a half a dollar, and ready sale, at that."

She was perfectly delighted, and we do not hesitate to say, would have rewarded us with a kiss, if we had asked it; but in those days, modesty was the bright trait in our character. As it was, she only insisted on our taking "a bit of something cold" in our saddle bags, in case we should reach town too late for dinner.

Our next encounter was with an old lady notorious in her neighborhood, for her garrulity and simple-mindedness. Her loquacity knew no bounds; it was constant, unremitting, interminable, and sometimes laughably silly. She was interested in quite a large Chancery suit which had been "dragging its slow length along" for several years, and furnished her with a conversational fund which she drew upon extensively, under the idea that its merits could never be sufficiently discussed. Having been warned of her propensity, and being somewhat hurried when we called upon her, we were disposed to get through business as soon as possible, and without hearing her enumeration of the strong points of her law case. Striding into the house, and drawing our papers—

"Taking the census, ma'm!" quoth we.

"Ah! well! yes! bless your *soul*, honey, take a seat. Now do! Are you the gentleman that Mr. Van Buren has sent out to take the *sensis*? I wonder! well, good Lord look down, how *was* Mr. Van Buren and *family* when you seed him?"

We explained that we had never seen the President; did'nt "know him from a side of sole leather;" and we had been written to, to take the census.

"Well, now, thar agin! Love your soul! Well, I 'spose Mr. Van Buren *writ* you a letter, did he? No? Well, I suppose some of his officers done it—bless my soul? Well, God be praised there's mighty little *here* to take down—times is hard, God's will be done; but looks like people can't git their jest rights in this country; and the law is all for the rich and none for the poor, praise the Lord. Did you ever hear tell of that case my boys has got agin old Simpson? Looks like they never will git to the end on it; glory to His name! The children will suffer, I'm mightily *afeard;* Lord give us grace. *Did* you ever see Judge B——? yes? Well, the Lord preserve us! Did you ever hear him say what he was agwine to do in the boys' case agin Simpson? No? Good Lord! Well, 'Squire, *will* you ax him the next time you see him, and write me word; and tell him what I say; I'm nothing but a poor widow, and my boys has got no larnin, and old Simpson tuk 'em in. It's a mighty hard case on my boys any how. They ought to ha' had a mighty good start, all on 'em, but God bless you, that old man has used 'em up 'till they aint able to buy a *creetur* to plough with. It's a mighty hard case, and the will oughtn't never to a been broke, but——"

Here we interposed and told the old lady that our time was precious, that we wished to take down the number of her family, and the produce raised by her last year, and be off. After a good deal of trouble we got through with the descriptions of the members of her family and the "Statistical table" as far as the article "cloth."

"How many yards of cotton cloth did you weave in 1840, ma'am?"

"Well now! The Lord have mercy!—Less see! You know Sally Higgins that used to live down in the Smith settlement?—poor thing, her daddy *druv* her off on the 'count of her havin' a little 'un, poor creetur!—poor gal, she couldn't help it, I dare say. Well, Sally she come to stay 'long wi' me when the old man druv her away, and she was a powerful good hand to weave, and I *did* think she'd help me a power. Well arter she'd bin here awhile, her baby hit took sick and old Miss Stringer she undertuk to help it—she's a powerful good hand, old Miss Stringer, on roots and yearbs and sich like! Well, the Lord look down from above! She made a sort of a tea, as I was a-saying, and she gin it to Sally's baby, but it got wuss—the poor creetur—and she gin it tea, and gin it tea, and looked like the more she gin it tea, the more——"

"My dear madam, I am in a hurry—please tell me how many yards of cotton cloth you wove in 1840! I want to get through with you and go on!"

"Well! well! the Lord a-mercy! who'd a thought you'd 'a bin so snappish? Well, as I was a' sayin', Sall's child hit kept a gittin' wuss, and old Miss Stringer, she kept a givin' it the yearb tea tell at last the child hit looked like hit *would* die any how. And 'bout the time the child was at its wust, old Daddy Sykes he come along, and he said if we'd git some night-shed berries and stew 'em with a little cream and some hog's lard—now old Daddy Sykes is a mighty fine old man and he gin the boys a heap of mighty good counsel about that case—boys, says he, I'll tell you what you do; you go—"

"In God's name, old lady," said we, "tell about your cloth, and let the sick child and Miss Stringer, Daddy Sykes, the boys, and the law-suit go to the devil. I'm in a hurry!"

"Gracious bless your dear soul! don't git aggrawated, I was jist a tellin' you how it come I didn't weave no cloth last year."

"Oh well, you didn't weave *any* cloth last year. Good! we'll go on to the next article."

"Yes! you see the child hit begun to

swell and turn *yaller*, and hit kept a *willin'* its eyes and a moanin', and I knowed——"

"Never mind about the child—just tell me the value of the poultry you raised last year."

"Oh, well—yes—the chickens you mean! Why, the Lord love your poor soul, I reckon you never in your *born* days seen a poor creetur have the luck that I did—and looks like we never shall have good luck agin; for ever sence old Simpson tuk that case up to the Chancery Court——"

"Never mind the case; let's hear about the chickens, if you please."

"God bless you, honey, the *owls* destroyed *in and about* the best half what I did raise. Every blessed night the Lord sent they'd come and set on the comb of the house, and *hoo-hoo-hoo*, and one night partiklar, I remember I had jist got up to the night-shed salve to *'nint* the little gal with——"

"Well, well, what was the value of what you did raise?"

"The Lord above look down! They got so bad—the owls did—that they tuck the *old hens*, as well's the young chickens. The night I was telling 'bout, I hearn somethin' *squall! squall!* and says I'll bet that's old Speck that nasty oudacious owl's got, for I seen her go to roost with her chickens, up in the plum tree, *fornest* the smoke house. So I went to whar old Miss Stringer was sleepin', and says I, *Miss* Stringer! *Oh! Miss Stringer!* sure's you're born, that stinkin' owl's got old Speck out'n the plum tree; well old Miss Stringer she turned over 'pon her side, like, and says she, what did you say, Mrs. Stokes? and says I ——"

We began to get very tired, and signified the same to the old lady, and begged she would answer us directly and without circumlocution.

"The Lord Almighty love your dear heart, honey, I'm tellin' you as fast as I kin. The owls they got worse *and* worse, after they'd swept old Speck and all *her* gang, they went to work on 'tothers; and Bryant (that's one of my boys,) 'he lowed he'd shoot the pestersome creeturs—and so one night arter that, we hearn one holler, and Bryant, he tuck the old musket and went out, and sure enough, there was *owley, (as he thought,)* a-settin' on the comb of the house; so he blazed away and down come —— what on *airth, did* come down do you reckon; when Bryant shot?"

"The owl, I suppose."

"No sich a thing, no sich! the owl *warn't thar.* 'Twas my old house cat come a tumblin' down, spittin', sputterin', and scratchin', and the furr a flyin' every time she jump, like you'd a busted a feather bed open! Bryant he said, the way he come to shoot the cat instead of the owl, he seed something white——"

"For Heaven's sake Mrs. Stokes, give me the value of your poultry, or *say you will not!* Do one thing or the other."

"Oh well, dear love your heart, I reckon I had last year nigh about the same as I've got this."

"Then tell me how many dollars' worth you have now, and the thing's settled."

"I'll let you see for yourself," said the widow Stokes, and taking an ear of corn out of a crack between the logs of the cabin, and shelling off a handful, she commenced scattering the grain, all the while screaming, or rather *schreeching* "chick—chick—chick—chick-ee—chick-ee—chick-ee—chick-ee—ee!

—— Here they came, roosters and hens and pullets and little chicks—crowing, cackling, chirping; flying and fluttering over beds, chairs, and tables; alighting on the old woman's head and shoulders, fluttering against her sides, pecking at her hands, and creating a din and confusion altogether indescribable. The old lady seemed delighted, thus to exhibit her feathered "stock," and would occasionally exclaim—"a nice *passel*, ain't they—a nice passel!" But she never would say what they were worth; no persuasion could bring her to the point; and our papers at Washington contain no estimate of the value of the widow Stokes' poultry, though as she said herself she had *"a mighty nice passel."*

Calico Printing.—A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, who writes from Providence, Rhode Island, gives a brief and interesting history of calico printing in the United States. Previous to 1825 all goods of this description were imported from foreign countries, the greater part coming from England. That year a company of gentlemen at Taunton, Massachusetts, organized a company and commenced the business, when calicoes were from three to six times their present price.

Like nearly all new enterprises, the company, after struggling for a few years, failed. In the mean time others commenced similar operations, but owing to the low rates of duties on the foreign article they were obliged to limit their works. The tariff of 1832 gave a new impetus to the business, and several embarked in it. The profits of the business were not found to be very lucrative at first, and as the provisions of the tariff reduced the amount of duties each year the business became dubious. Still, with yankee perseverance, they continued their works, while the last tariff has placed them in better prospect. Within three years the number of establishments have increased to thirty-seven, with one hundred and twenty machines. The largest of these establishments are located in the vicinity of Providence, and give employment to many hundred persons. In 1836 over 150,000,000 yards of calicoes were imported. Last year the importations fell off to 15,000,000 yards, while what the American prints made in 1842 reached the enormous amount of 158,028,000 yards, worth $14,000,000. The capital employed in all branches of the business is not far from $8,000,000. The tables are now turned, and, instead of importing, the United States are beginning to export calicoes. In quality the domestic article will fairly compete with the foreign.

The Best Sermon.—Gov. Gilmer, in his address before the Literary Societies of Randolph Macon College, says that "the duties of Religion are alike incumbent on all, and *the best sermon is a life spent in conformity with the divine precepts of the Bible.*"

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

BARBECUE AT WAKE FOREST, SEPT. 16.

The Dinner complimentary to H. W. MILLER, Esq. came off with great eclat.—Gen. D. S. Crenshaw presided, and was assisted by Maj. Rufus A. Harrison as Vice President. There were various rich floral decorations tastily arranged by the Whig Ladies of the Forest; and we are sure that all who participated in the joyous festivities of that day will mark it in white.

The following is a list of the Regular Toasts:

1. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence which was framed in 1775: Its signers were independent, fearless and brave.

2. The memory of George Washington: The champion of Constitutional freedom. The world admires his virtues, and America feels that he has bequeathed them to her.

3. The Patriots of '76: When we cease to be Americans we may cease to admire their patriotism.

4. The memory of Gen. William Henry Harrison: True and honest, he died greatly lamented by the People of the United States.

5. The Militia of the United States, headed by her well disciplined Light Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry, could make such soldiers as the Constitution requires to defend it.

6. The sovereign will of the People: May it be respected in selecting a President of the U. States in 1844.

7. Henry W. Miller, Esq: His able, fearless and successful defence of Whig principles in the past contest has so wonderfully appalled his opponent, that he will shudder at the thought of "meeting him again at Phillippi."

8. Our Country: The only Nation who can boast of self-government. The experiment has succeeded admirably.

9. Henry Clay: The greatest Orator, Statesman, and Patriot of the present age. He stands unrivalled; his name is written on the hearts of an admiring and grateful People. For more than thirty years his services have been recorded on the pages of our country's history.

10. Hon. William A. Graham: A profound Jurist and an able Statesman. When the Legislature of North Carolina failed to re-elect him U. States Senator, it disregarded the will of a majority of the People.

11. In the days of the Apostles, a Judas was found; in the days of Washington, and in his camp, Benedict Arnold was detected; and in 1840-41-42, John Tyler made his appearance. The first was equal to the second, and the third had more treachery than both.

12. The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. If the consciousness of having done the State some service were remuneration substantial enough for the present exigencies, then the Stockholders would be compensated.

13. Woman. The last best gift of God to man—may he ever merit so valuable a boon.

The 7th Toast of course called Mr. Miller to his feet, and such a speech! We only say, if he does not give it or its substance to the public, he will do injustice to his friends and to himself, and is not the Whig we take him to be. He has already made sacrifices to the cause, for which the Whigs will long be grateful. Let him give himself the trouble to write out this speech, and we are sure the obligation will be greatly increased. Those who listened to it cannot consent to monopolize the pleasure. They claim of Mr. Miller a copy to be spread before the public. It will accomplish much, unless the charms of his oratory gave it a force and merit that will be greatly diminished on paper.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By John W. Harris. Dr. Frederic J. Hill. The able and zealous friend of popular education in North Carolina. He deserves the gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

This toast elicited a most patriotic reply from Dr. Hill, in which he dwelt fully on the advantages of the diffusion of knowledge among the people—and the best means of accomplishing this most desirable result. He also incidentally discussed with great plainness and ability, the Tariff—and made some historical observations upon the origin of the party distinctions of our country. His auditory were delighted with the polished manner and patriotic zeal of the gentleman.

By ———. Our guest, Benjamin J. Houze, Esq.—A true and zealous Whig. We admire and respect him.

This toast called up Mr. H. who, for a few minutes convulsed his hearers with the rarest fun, which it has been our good fortune to meet. He closed by toasting,

Wake Forest.—She is hospitable, intelligent and patriotic; and we of Chatham are happy to be thrown into the same Congressional family with her.

To which Gen. Crenshaw responded:

Old Chatham.—We bid her thrice welcome into our Congressional District.

By Major J. B. Donahoe. Our Guest, John N. Washington, Esq.—An able and eloquent declaimer, in a cause good and true.

Mr. Washington most happily responded to this compliment. The young Orator shewed that he knew how to do the thing. He closed a Speech of great eloquence with one of the most thrilling eulogies on Henry Clay: and offered the following which was received with vociferous cheering.

By Jno. N. Washington. Esq.—Henry Clay: The candidate of North Carolina for the highest office the United States can bestow. *Him she will have and no other.*

By Jos. W. Howard.—The Hon. Edward Stanly: Fearless, able and true. His past conquests are glory enough for one man.

By Maj. R. A. Harrison.—The ancient Town of Newbern: The birth place of the Hon. John Stanly, Judge Gaston and Hon. George E. Badger. She can proudly point to her jewels.

By Capt. W. D. Jones.—The Ladies: God bless them. Though they have no voice in the councils of the nation, the witchery of their smiles and their sparkling eyes, accomplishes much in a good cause.

By John Suit —Henry K. Nash, Esq: Eloquent, able and fearless. Orange gave him as a Lemon to the Locos.

By John Ligon, Esq.—The 3 Henry's: Henry Clay, Henry Nash and Henry Miller. May the first Henry be President, and the two last be Members of Congress in 1845.

By Robert Hicks.—May the spark of Whiggery burst into a flame.

By Thomas M. Oliver.—Henry Clay, the Ajax of Constitutional liberty: We love, admire and honor him, despite the treachery of John Tyler.

By Maj. Jno. M. Crenshaw.—All those who were not fortunate enough to elect a good *Miller*, had better watch the returns of their *grist*.

By Capt. Wm. P. Terrell.—The Hon. George E. Badger: One of North Carolina's brightest sons. A true Whig, a faithful servant of the State, a ripe scholar. Equalled by few—surpassed by none.

By James Litchford, sen.—May the Whigs of Wake Forest grow in numbers and strength like her own native oaks, and no fire nor steel be able to eradicate them.

By T. S. B. Harris.—Henry Clay of K[illegible] and William C. Preston of S. Ca: The [illegible] President, and the latter for Vice Preside[illegible] them at the head of Government, the nati[illegible] restored to confidence and prosperity.

By H. W. Miller, Esq.—The Whig pa[illegible] whole Union: Unseduced by treachery, [illegible] dated by past reverses. In the great contest let them make a *bold* rally—a GALLANT rally ALL TOGETHER, for the [illegible] try and its Constitution!

The following letters were received by the Committee of Invitation:

RALEIGH, Sept. 16, 1843.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge your invitation to a dinner, given this day to our fellow-citizen, *Henry W. Miller*, at Wake Forest Pleasant Grove Academy.

I should be highly gratified to join you in your festivities, and in doing honor to that distinguished citizen; but as it will not be convenient for me to be present, I beg, through you, to offer the subjoined sentiment.

With high regard, I am, gentlemen, your fellow-citizen and obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD.

To Messrs. J. Ligon, K. P. Hill, D. S. Crenshaw.

That citizen who zealously embarks in a cause which he deems for his country's good, although his friends may look upon it as almost hopeless, and its foes as wholly desperate, is a gallant patriot, and *deserves* to be *honored.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1843.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite invitation to attend at a dinner to be given to *H. W. Miller*, Esq. at Wake Forest, on the 16th instant.

It would give me great pleasure to be present, not only to render my humble tribute of applause to Mr. Miller, but to rejoice with you, on the decided advance of whig principles in your District, and in our State. I regret that professional engagements compel me to be elsewhere on the appointed day.

Allow me to congratulate you on the good spirit which seems to animate the whigs of your district. Nobly did you contend against a powerful enemy, and you have good reason to hope, that in another contest, victory will be yours.

Although the locofocos, by aid of the gerrymander, and by the most extraordinary manufacturing of votes, have elected a majority of members of Congress, we have the most indubitable evidence, that a large majority of the good people of the State are whigs. Let us, then, never despair. Truth is mighty and will prevail. Our principles are dear to us, for we know they are identified with the best interests of our country. Guided by the precepts of Washington, Madison, Marshall, and other revolutionary patriots—our leading measures sanctioned by the approbation of the Republican party, with Henry Clay for our leader, how can we be wrong?

I am proud to see you preparing for the coming contest. Let me urge you to go on. We know we can save our beloved State; we see the enemy growing weaker and weaker. The whig party in this District is more zealous and united than ever; the conduct of the whigs in your district, has taught us the value of making an effort, and your example will stimulate us to renewed struggles.

Let me assure you, I speak the sentiments of the whigs of this district, when I say that Mr. Miller is entitled not only to your thanks, but to the gratitude and admiration of the whigs throughout the State, for his able vindication of our country's cause.

Allow me to offer you the accompanying sentiment, and to assure you, I am with high regard,

Your ob't, serv't.

EDW. STANLY.

Messrs. J. Ligon, K. P. Hill, D. S. Crenshaw.

Defeat with the whigs, in defence of their glorious principles, is infinitely more honorable than victory unworthily obtained with those, whose party names are their only principles. Let us remember, our forefathers lost more than one battle before our independence was secured: following a good example, we will "pick our flints and try again."

Messrs. J. Ligon, K. P. Hill, D. S. Crenshaw:

Gentlemen: I have your polite note of the 4th inst. Could I do so, it would afford me much pleasure to join you, in the expression of respect and gratitude to our fellow-citizen, *Henry W. Miller.* He has, by the gallant and able manner in which he conducted the campaign in this Congressional District, laid a weight of obligation on the whig party. The principles of the party, under the able discussion by him in the canvass, stand out in bold relief. I beg leave to offer you the following sentiment:

The principles of the Whig party, plainly stated, boldly discussed, and firmly maintained, like the principles of truth, will finally prevail.

With great respect,

Your ob't, serv't,

EDW'D. LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9th, '43.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 14, 1843.

Gentlemen: Your polite invitation of the 4th inst. to the Dinner to *Henry W. Miller*, Esq. at Wake Forest, on Saturday next, is received on my return home this day. I am denied the pleasure of accepting it, in consequence of recent absence from my post for as long a period as I can well spare. Under other circumstances, it would give me the highest satisfaction to unite with you in honoring a gentleman, to whom the whigs of this District and of the whole State are so largely indebted.

Be pleased to offer, on my behalf, the following but feeble expression of my opinion as to the ability and value of his services to the whig cause.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't, serv't,

E. J. HALE.

Henry W. Miller.—The statesman who says openly and ably, what he feels deeply and honestly. May the day be not distant, when the people shall call him into their service.

The following toasts were sent—several enclosed in letters giving reasons for absence:—

By C. C. Battle, Esq.—Sink or swim—live or die—survive or perish—we go for Henry Clay.

By W. Harrison, Esq.—The memory of the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution; May the aid afforded by Government, be sufficient for their support while sinking to their last repose.

By Jos. J. Norcott, Esq.—Edward Stanly: Strong in the confidence and affection of his friends; he may both pity and despise the malice and calumny of his enemies.

By Gen. Robert W. Haywood.—Old Chatham: In the late contest, true to herself, true to her principles, true to the great cause of the country.

By T. T. Hogg, Esq.—Gallant old Guilford: May she give a full Whig broadside in the conflict of 1844.

By Richard Battle, Esq.—Tennessee and Gov. Jones: The Thermopylæ and Leonidas of Whig principles.

By Lieut. Robert W. Hardie.—Our friends of Petersburg: Whether they be Whigs or Democrats, we have not forgotten them.

The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed from the valiant trencher exercise, to the end of the second course—"from the egg to the apple," as the old goblet heroes would say; and all parties retired at an early hour much *refreshed.*

The New York "Evening Post" after so many croakings over the disasters to be wrought by the Tariff says:—

"It seems now to be pretty well agreed that there is a substantial revival of business. The Journal of Commerce, which has stood at the mast-head, and shouted "land, ho!" for about half a dozen years past, is right for once; and that persevering sentinel, after having so many times mistaken some bank of fog for a headland of the promised country, is rewarded at last with an actual glimpse of the shore. After years of compelled frugality, to compensate for years of extravagance, the country finds itself at last in a condition to indulge in moderate and rational expenditure."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post says that "a biography of Mr. Tyler will soon be published, compiled by Mr. Abell—a volum[illegible] of about three hundred pages; that Al[illegible]der Powell has been appointed cons[illegible] Altona" and that "Mr. Davidge decl[illegible] e co[illegible] Glasgow which was offe[illegible] him."

Shocking Affair.—The Brooklyn News says that Mr. Woodman married Miss Tree, and notwithstanding the advice of the poet, "Woodman spare that Tree," brutally whipped her the third day after marriage!

Mr. Clay's Visit to North Carolina.—In reply to an invitation from the citizens of Chowan county, (N. C.) to extend his contemplated visit to North Carolina to that county, Mr. Clay sent the following letter:

ASHLAND, August 28, 1843.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, as a committee of a portion of the citizens of Chowan county, inviting me, when next spring I expect to visit Raleigh, to extend my visit to Edenton. I am very thankful, gentlemen, for the friendly motives which have prompted this invitation, and request you to accept for yourselves and make to those you represent my grateful acknowledgments for it.

Although I shall be extremely happy, during my contemplated visit to North Carolina, to make the acquaintance and exchange friendly salutations with as many of its inhabitants as possible, I fear it will not be in my power to go much out of Raleigh, or leave far the roads on which I shall travel. I cannot now decide, nor until I reach North Carolina, whether I can conveniently visit any other town than your seat of government. I shall be very glad if circumstances shall be such as to admit of my paying my respects to Edenton: in which case the unostentatious reception which you promise me would be most agreeable to my feelings and wishes. In the mean time I pray your acceptance of assurances of the highest respect and regard of your faithful and grateful friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Messrs. James Norcom, Wm. D. Rascoe.

SUPREME COURT.

The sittings of this Tribunal closed on Friday, the 15th instant. The following decisions were made before its adjournment:

By Ruffin, C. J. in Bynum *v.* Thompson, from Wayne, directing a new trial. Also, in Marchant *v.* Sanderlin, from Camden, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Dewey *v.* Luttlejohn, in Equity from Wake, dismissing the bill. Also, in Atkins *v.* Kron, in Equity from Montgomery, directing a reference to the Clerk.

By Daniel, J. in Jones' Exr's. *v.* Jones, in Equity from Onslow, directing a reference. Also, in Morris *v.* Commander, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Copeland *v.* Parker, from Gates, affirming the judgment below.

By Gaston, J. in Ehringhaus *v.* Ford, from Camden, reversing the judgment and awarding a new trial. Also, in McBryde *v.* Choate, in Equity from Surry. Also, in Wood & Co. *v.* Skinner, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Cook *v.* Redman, in Equity from Iredell, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account. Also, in Ford *v.* Blount, from Perquimons, directing a new trial. Also, in Pollard *v.* Teal, from Pitt, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Griffis, from Johnston, directing judgment against the defendant. Also, in Baines *v.* Williams, from Nash, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Shaw, from Halifax, directing a new trial.—*Raleigh Register.*

At the late term of the Superior Court for this county, Judge Manly presiding, Andrew M. Steel, charged with the murder of his mother, Mrs. Nancy Steel, was convicted of Manslaughter, and sentenced to be branded and to suffer twelve months imprisonment. The trial occupied two days of the term. The prosecution in behalf of the State was conducted by Cad. Jones, jr. and Priestly H. Mangum, esqrs. the Solicitor being absent; and the defence by Hugh Waddell, Wm. A. Graham, and John W. Norwood, esqrs.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

Modest—Very.—We recommend the annexed Circular to the Editor of the Standard, who is, himself, neither "indolent" nor "incapable," but perfectly able to "argue a question," and present "calm and practical articles." The author is a Candidate for Congress from De Soto District, Mississippi:

Raleigh Register.

Fellow-Citizens:—Such an opportunity as the present one of honoring modest merit, and, at the same time, honoring yourselves generally and the State particularly, does not present itself oftener than once in a century. Doctor Franklin, the ornament of the *last* century, died on the 17th of April, 1790;—I intend to institute no "odorous" comparisons. To my contemporaries, history and posterity, belongs the pleasing and sacred duty of designating the ornament of the *present* century; but this I will fearlessly (and, I trust, modestly) assert, that if you want an open, candid, untemporising, thorough-going republican—an opponent of all banks, bonds and bubbles—a genuine, unadulterated repealer, radical, real straight-forward, stand-up-to-the-rack-fodder-or-no-fodder subterranean repudiator—no mongrel—no—neutral—I AM YOUR MAN!—for me you will cast your votes! and if you elect me, I will serve you zealously, faithfully, and to the best of my abilities—so help me God!

Yours, affectionately,

E. PERCY HOWE.

The fountain at Union Park, being in full play and illuminated with gas lights, attracts crowds of visiters, and is really a splendid affair. A new feature has been introduced, by the hiring of chairs after the French fashion. One of your Broadway exquisites, on Wednesday evening, was about to accommodate himself with a seat: "Those chairs are to hire, Sir," said the woman in attendance. "How much?"—"Two cents each." "Give me five," said the dandy. The woman collected and brushed the chairs, and he seated himself on one—hung an arm over the other two—and a leg for each; coolly took out a *Principe Segar*, lit it with a loco-foco match, and in this position gazed most luxuriously on the foaming cascade, to the infinite amusement of the by standers. "May I trouble you for one of those chairs for a lady?" said one of the pedestrians. "Can't part with any—hired 'em all sir—Mrs. Thingamy there will accommodate you."

Noah's Weekly Messenger.

Government Funds in Difficulty.—The St. Louis Republican of Thursday week says:

"We have understood that the money of the United States in the hands of the Surveyor General for this district, and which was on deposite in the Bank of Missouri, has been attached in the hands of the bank for the private debts of the Surveyor General, Dr. Reed; and the payment of a check, drawn in favor of a Surveyor, has been refused on account of the attachment. The whole proceeding is singular in its character, and very oppressive to the surveyors who have earned their money and are deprived of it by the private claims against a bankrupt officer."

"Hallo, captain, stop the boat!" shouted a little urchin on board of one of the Sound steamboats. "For what?" asked the captain. "I've lost my apple overboard!"

The Calhounites put at Defiance.—The Van Buren and Calhoun parties may be regarded as fairly in the field against each other. It is certain that Mr. Van Buren will make no further concessions to Mr. Calhoun about the National Convention than such as he may do with perfect safety, so as not to endanger his selection. Any concession that would give Mr. Calhoun even the *chance* of being nominated, will not only not be granted, but contemptuously denied.

The New York Evening Post, in publishing the address of Mr. Calhoun's friends in that city, protesting against the decision of the Syracuse Convention, thus throws down the glove of defiance:

At the close, the address tells us that the friends of Mr. Calhoun in this city, declare that they do not mean to support Mr. Van Buren unless he is nominated by a convention of delegates chosen by districts. We like this frankness, though it comes a little late. So far as this State is concerned, the question has been submitted to a convention of delegates from the party, the decision has been against the district system, and the delegation to the convention have been chosen. A handful of men in New York who took part in electing the delegates to this very convention, now tell the democracy of the State that they will not be bound by the decision, but will rather separate from the party, oppose its nominations and send the election to the House of Representatives. *We are ready for our part to meet these threats with* DEFIANCE. *They who make them may do their worst.* They will send no election to that theatre of intrigue, the House of Representatives, at all events so far as the vote of this State is concerned.

The friends of Mr. Calhoun, on the other hand, are not less bold and defying in their opposition to Mr. Van Buren. They say they will not support him if he be not nominated by a Convention organized as they require. The Charleston Mercury, the paper known to be the special mouth piece of Mr. Calhoun, referring to the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention, copies an article from the New York Express, and says:

Mr. Van Buren's friends persist in thinking they can elect him, if nominated by the National Convention. Our deliberate conviction is that he cannot be elected against Mr. Clay. What the *Express* says of the opposition to him in New York, is even more true as to the Southern States—that not a vote which was cast against him in 1840, but would be cast against him again. It is true that the Democratic *Party* have gained with the People, in the last two years, but not Mr. Van Buren,—one inch;—he is just as odious now to the majority that put him down in 1840, as he was then, and it is an odium no party device can overcome. His friends pretend to say he fell by his principles and for them—not so, his principles fell by him. Mr. Van Buren's own want of manliness and elevation in statesmanship, and the utter unpopularity of the men he brought around him, as his confidential advisers, this it was that broke him and his party down, and will break them down again, if he is chosen to be their leader. There is scarcely a Southern State which Mr. Clay could not carry against Mr. Van Buren. The same thing the late elections in the West show to be true there.

In New York, which was carried against him by 20,000 majority in 1840, it is scarcely conceivable he can succeed, after the late outrageous usurpation upon popular rights committed by the Syracuse Convention in rejecting the District System, and packing the Delegation to the National Convention.—These snap-judgments, of which Mr. Van Buren has taken so many, in the last twelve months, will ultimately do his cause no good. We in South Carolina are not afraid of being in a minority, and if he is fairly nominated, we shall stand by him as we did before, even when his own State turned a scornful back on him. But we say again, that when we consider the very principle on which his friends propose to run him—*revenge* upon the opposite party, it is all nonsense to think that those who put him down before, will not strain every nerve to put him down again, and with equal if not better chances of success.

The Harmonious Party.—Mr. Buchanan seems to be making head in Pennsylvania, as the candidate of the Loco Focos of that State for the Presidency. We perceive that the convention of Lancaster county last week passed a series of resolutions, warmly commending him to the support of the country. Mr. Van Buren is not so much as alluded to in these resolutions.

In other quarters, R. M. Johnson seems growing. The Western Union (Ky.) Democrat says:

"In the last five or six weeks we have noticed no less than seven Democratic papers, heretofore the supporters of Van Buren for the next Presidency, which have hauled down his flag and hoisted that of the hero of the Thames. There can be no disguising the fact that Col. Johnson is the most popular Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, and deservedly so, too."

The Kentucky Yeoman, in the same strain, claims Kentucky for Col. Johnson, even against Henry Clay, and adds that, "with Mr. Van Buren, we lose the State."

We do not, of course, vouch for the accuracy of these statements, least of all for that—so impossible of itself—that, as against Henry Clay, Col. Johnson could carry Kentucky; but merely quote these facts as illustrative of the harmony of *the* party.

N. Y. Am.

"The Democracy of Massachusetts."—It appears that there was quite a squabble in the Worcester Convention between the Van Buren and the Calhoun men. The test of strength was applied in the shape of a resolution to vote for two delegates at large to represent the State in the Baltimore national convention. There were two printed tickets, one headed "Van Buren ticket," and the other, with no title, but meaning Calhoun. The result was as follows:—

Whole number of ballots 531. Van Buren ticket, George Bancroft of Boston, 335; Henry H. Child of Pittsfield, 317. Calhoun ticket—Wells Lathrop of Hawley, 186; Benjamin F. Hallett of Boston, 185.

Starvation in Florida.—A letter from Jacksonville, (Fl.) dated Sept. 4th, says:—"We have accounts up to date from the Nulkaliga hammock and Orange Lake, of the most abject poverty and wretchedness existing among the settlers. The land is rich—rich beyond expectation—and in some places the crops will be productive in the extreme; yet there is no health, and strange to say, the people are absolutely starving, and upwards of 150 permits have been returned to the land office at Newnansville, by persons who had, on a hasty visit, chosen lands there."

The Lynn Freeman says, up to last week, Robert Rantoul, Jr. has had no less than *Twenty-six Hundred* applications for office in the Boston Custom House. There are no office seekers in the Loco Foco party. Oh no!

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston yesterday, bringing Liverpool papers to the 5th.

The Queen of England and her Consort arrived at Treport, in France, on the evening of Saturday September 2 and then proceeded to the Chateau d'Eu. The landing of Her Majesty, and her reception by the King and Royal family of France fill columns of the London papers.

Prorogation of Parliament.—*House of Lords Aug. 24.*—The House of Lords was opened to-day a little after twelve o'clock, and immediately a considerable number of ladies were admitted, and occupied the benches usually appropriated to the Peers. The American Minister (Mr. Everett), and we believe the whole corps diplomatique were present. If any were absent no vacant places were left, and more room must have been provided had more arrived. Her Majesty then read the following speech:

[The speech itself says little which is not common place, except the portion which relates to Ireland, which we give below. In reading that portion of the document, Her Majesty, it is said, raised her voice, and emphasised a good deal.]

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—I have observed with the deepest concern, the persevering efforts which are made to stir up discontent and disaffection among my subjects in Ireland, and to excite them to demand a repeal of the legislative union

It has been and ever will be my earnest desire to administer the government of that country in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and to cooperate with parliament in effecting such amendments in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develope the natural resources of Ireland.

From a deep conviction that the legislative union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain it inviolate that great bond of connection between the two countries.

I have forborne from requiring additional powers for counteraction of designs hostile to the crown and welfare of my dominions, as well from my own willingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary law, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declaration of parliament in support of the legislative union.

I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland, will discourage to the utmost of their power a system of pernicious agitation which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between different classes of my people.

Ireland.—O'Connell continues to blaze away in Ireland. The agitation increases, if possible, in intensity, and the rent is kept well up to the mark—swelled by contributions from various parts of the American continent. The papers publish his address for the election of the Irish parliament. He has attacked the Queen's speech with great ferocity, treating it as the speech of the ministers, and wishing it to be believed that the Majesty was coerced into its delivery.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The last few days have witnessed uncommon animation in the Liverpool Cotton Market, produced by the unfavorable accounts which came to hand on Wednesday by the Acadia, respecting the new crop. On the arrival of the news also at Havre, the cotton market was thrown into great activity. A considerable advance has been the result, and an enormous amount of business has been transacted. Apart from this, however, business generally wears a more healthy appearance than it has done for some time past, and confidence is reviving.

During the last week, Cotton to the enormous quantity of 63,900 bales, has changed hands—but on speculation, the other half to the trade. Prices in some instances, have advanced as much as a farthing; in every instance an eighth per lb. which making every allowance for the news brought by the steamer, is somewhat extraordinary, when there is at present on hand a stock very little short of a million of bales. Contemporaneous with the Acadia's advices, the manufacturing districts have been experiencing a revival, and both circumstances have conspired to produce that extraordinary excitement in the market. The trade of Manchester is at the present moment in a state of greater activity than it has been for some years past; and all the monthly circulars describe the activity to be general.

But the improvement is not confined to Cotton alone—the Woollen, Iron, and other trades have received an impetus. Foreign orders from various parts of the world are coming in; but what is still better as indicating a permanent improvement, the home trade is in a far more prosperous state.

This favorable state of affairs is the result of extensive orders from Russia, India, the Levant, and Germany, while the accounts of English manufactured goods received from the United States, especially the Southern parts, are said to be encouraging.

Advice to Sundry People.—When your passions are rising, never confine or repress them. How many boilers have been burst by too close imprisonment of their contents.

Always proclaim the faults of others—There should be no secrets in a republican government.

Never give up your opinion though you know you are wrong; it shows you have no independence.

Whenever you attack your neighbor's character, do it behind his back; so as not to wound his feelings.

Make it a rule to keep company with rogues and rascals, and then if you should be prosecuted for an offence you have committed, and your comrades should be called as witnesses against you, nobody will believe them and so you will get clear.

Never forgive an injury. The exercise of pardoning power belongs to the Governor and Council.

When you have done an act of charity publish it to others, so that they may do so too. Besides, every man can preach best from his own notes.

Never pay your debts—it is unconstitutional; for payment impairs the obligation of a contract, and even the Legislature has no right to do that.

Temperance is a great virtue; therefore always be moderate in the use of ardent spirits. Six glasses of sling before breakfast is as good as a thousand.

If a secret has been committed to you to keep, take special care to keep it safely; and it may be well for caution's sake to get one or two to help you.

And as woman is called the "weaker vessel," she should have half a dozen to help her.

Never sweep your parlor—it makes a confounded dust.

Never brush down a cobweb; it is a part of a spider's dwelling house, and his castle and therefore is sacred.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

A correspondent writes, "I was pleased to see the cheering account of the revival of business in the last Observer. Is the prospect of success to "Harry of the West" equally promising where you have been?"

It would have given us great pleasure to anticipate the answer to this inquiry in our last, for all we saw and heard cheered and encouraged us in politics as well as trade. But the improvement in the latter was apparent, tangible, unmistakeable; whilst our information as to politics could not so readily be verified to the senses. We do most sincerely assure our readers that we have every confidence in the success of Henry Clay at the election next year. If the Whigs go heartily to work it will be done.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Whig Convention of the City of Baltimore, at a meeting on Thursday last, in view of the National Convention which is to assemble at Baltimore on the 21 of May 1844, has recommended a *Young Men's National Convention of Ratification*, on the following day, the 3d of May, to be composed of Delegates from every section of the Country, without limitation as to numbers—it being expected that it will resemble the great Convention of May 4th, 1840, which gave the first impetus to the cause of Harrison. The Convention, in the name of the Whigs of Baltimore, tenders a cordial welcome to house and home, and hospitable entertainment, to the Delegates during their stay. This is as it should be.

The late Foreign News will attract attention, not less on account of the posture of the Irish question, than of the prodigious stir in the cotton market.

The National Intelligencer has the following appropriate notice of two leading items of news:—

The European News.—Two very striking and significant events mark the intelligence by the Caledonia—the one in the main foreign relations of England, the other in the most critical matter of her domestic security and peace. We speak, of course, of the Queen's unexpected and most exhilarating visit to France, her glad and gorgeous reception there, and the distinct announciation, in her speech proroguing Parliament, of her personal determination firmly to uphold the Union of the two realms of England and Ireland, as not less necessary to the welfare of Ireland itself than to the general stability of the empire. Of both events the details will be found in the preceding columns. A certain connexion between them may, without much difficulty, be divined.

Modern civilization may well, in the fact of the meeting of the Sovereigns of Great Britain and France, point with pride to a new spectacle of personal confidence and gallantry. The first Powers of Europe and the world—nations whom their rival career of dominion in Arms and Arts has bred into hostilities so ancient and so fixed as almost to have become a part of their social instincts, their national ideas themselves—are here suddenly seen, in that confidence and good-will which the progress of humanity and faith has gradually brought about, to clasp their friendly hands across the wave that has so long separated them. The young and fair Sovereign of England receives, about the middle of one week, the announced visit of two French Princes, the bearers of a cordial invitation to quit her realm and fling herself into the arms of her hereditary rival. Within a week, with no national misgivings, without hostages, without a pledge, and almost without consultation, she and her consort, with only such attendance as waits upon a royal morning's ride to Windsor or to Brighton, arrive in France, to be greeted with the acclamations of that martial people, and to be entertained in perfect safety by its public monarch, disarmed alike of his wiles and of his strength, and forgetting even state and form in the pleasure of such a reception. It is a sudden burst of national generosity and kindness, which can scarcely fail to warm both nations into a better as well as gentler policy, that may unite them in wiser views, beneficent to both alike. The visit, in its circumstances, is a mutual pledge that the two countries nourish towards each other purposes only of reciprocal fairness; that each sees in the domestic enemies of the other common adversaries, whom it would be as dangerous as perfidious that either Government should aid.

The prorogation of Parliament, in the midst of the strange artificial flame of excitement which O'Connell keeps up, certainly looks as if the Government felt distinctly that nothing dangerous is to be apprehended; that the Agitator really means, as he says, a truce—but a sort of new-fashioned peaceful rebellion—a war of harrahs—a revolution of processions and speeches, banners and triumphal archesalone. Thereupon, the Lords and Commoners have gone home, as they always do, to their preserves, pheasants, and partridges of the first of September. It would take a good deal to frighten the English gentleman out of the manly pleasures of that day. An invasion would hardly do it, any more than that of Xerxes induced the Greeks to abstain from their great national delight of attending the Olympic Games.

JUDGE GASTON.—This venerated Jurist is on a visit to the Western part of the State. At Salisbury the members of the Bar gave him a Dinner, the incidents at which, the Watchman says, formed the best thing of the kind that ever took place in the State."

We are indebted to two young friends at Chapel Hill for copies of the beautiful Oration of Dr. Hill, at the last Commencement. We intend to treat our readers to a portion or the whole of it.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The last Standard says,—

"North Carolina is determined to support, in the approaching contest, by a large and decisive majority, the nominee of the Democratic National Convention."

What's the use of saying any more on the subject? If North Carolina [*i. e.* the North Carolina Standard,] has determined" to do the thing, we may as well quit. Perhaps "North Carolina" will be kind enough to tell us who "the nominee of the Democratic National Convention" will be?

A letter to the Editor of the Washington Globe, dated Halifax County, N. C. nominates Samuel L. Arrington as the Locofoco Candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

CLAY CLUB.—The Whigs of Pasquotank County have formed a Clay Club, and elected the following officers: Jos. Parker President; Edmund C. Blount, John M. Skinner, Addison Whedbee, Geo. D. Pool, Thos. R. Cobb, M. W. Jones, A. A. Turner, Vice Presidents; C. R. Kinney Corresponding Secretary; Jos. H. Pool Recording Secretary.

C. R. Kinney, Esq. was requested, and consented, to deliver an Address on Monday of Superior Court.

"A CONFESSION."—Under this head we published a paragraph which had been going the rounds, attributing to the Augusta (Maine) Age, the sentiment that "the Democratic Party is rotten, its leaders corrupt," &c. It now seems that this was not the remark of the Age, but of Dr. Cony, an orator at a Locofoco meeting in Maine. The probability is that the Age knows the fact as well as Dr. Cony, but is not so honest in confessing it.

SENATOR HAYWOOD.—This gentleman lately delivered a Speech at a Barbecue in Mecklenburg county, so full of injustice to the Whig party, so abounding with misrepresentations and misstatements, so uncandid and bitter, that it has aroused a feeling of deep regret in those, (of whom we were one,) who rejoiced at his election over Brown and Saunders, and of violent indignation in others. Among these last, the Richmond Whig has a column of extremely severe reproof of the demagogical speech and speaker.

We do not intend to imitate the severity of the Whig, nor to excuse what is inexcusable in Mr. Haywood. There is a single remark in his speech which we would contrast with the closing sentence of his letter of acceptance, written last winter:—

From the Speech.—"On the subject of the Presidency, Mr. Haywood said he had his opinions and his preferences; but he had not and should not express them, because he was *the Senator of his party.*"

From the Letter.—"Relying upon the blessing of God on my efforts to serve North Carolina, and as *her Senator*, [adhering] to right for its own sake, in public as in private life, I shall strive to deserve alike the confidence of the State and of the party by whose favor this high trust has been confided to me."

The whole tenor of the Letter is equally at variance with that of the Speech. It is not difficult to decide which does the most honor to Mr. Haywood.

TAXES.—It does not appear to us that there would be the least difficulty in convincing the great body of the Locofocos of the falsehood, inconsistency, and demagoguism of the leaders and presses of their party, if it were only possible to reach their minds. But there is so much ignorance among them, (as in Edgecombe, where a vast majority of the voters cannot read, and refuse to have their children taught,) or so much wilful blindness, (as in cases we could name where those who *can* read refuse to read any but their own worst papers, thus closing their eyes to the light,) that it is not easy to produce conviction among them. They know that "Jackson whipped the British at New Orleans," that those who profess to "follow in his footsteps" claim to be Jackson Democrats, and they refuse to know aught else, following blindfold the leaders whose interest and aim it is to keep them blindly ignorant. While they remain thus wilfully ignorant of political truth, their leaders find it easy to fill their minds with every species of falsehood and misrepresentation.

There is no subject more frequently employed to effect this last object, than the Tariff, because there is none less understood, or more capable of misrepresentation. It is indeed a more powerful engine of deception than the "Monster" itself—indeed we remember to have heard of a Loco some years ago who had been persuaded, and firmly believed, that the Tariff was a veritable huge animal, that the "Federalists" had let loose, and which went about the country eating up the substance of the poor people. The demagogue who had put this idea into the man's head, was no worse or better than the one who made the Loco in this county ready to swear that the State had paid $1400 for the Log Cabin that was carried from this place to Raleigh in 1840, and that the poor people were taxed to pay it. Nor was he any worse or better than Gen. Saunders, who told the people of this county that the Whigs had taxed the poor man's blankets *high*, and the rich man's *low*, when directly the reverse was the fact, and when he must have known it to be so, or have been shamefully ignorant of what he ought to have known. He has taken no pains to correct the false impression he then made, and we would not be afraid to hazard a bet, if we would bet on any subject, that there are now scores of Locofocos in this county who heard Saunders's assertion who still believe it to be true.

One of the most common modes of deception employed by the demagogues, is to represent as most enormous the amount of taxes, and the rate of taxation, authorized by the present Tariff. The leaders well know, that the Tariffs of 1816, 1824, and 1828, were much higher in the rate, as well as in the aggregate amount, of taxes, and far more protective in their character; and that nearly all the great leaders of their party voted for one or other of those Tariffs—Calhoun, Van Buren, Jackson, Johnson, Buchanan, &c. And yet the great mass of voters are not allowed to know these things. Their minds are fettered—held in vile durance, either by ignorance or party management and tyranny. If we could reach one of them, he would perhaps be amazed to hear, that the taxes thus collected from the people in 1841 and 1842, amount to about 32 millions, or about 16 millions a year, whilst during Gen. Jackson's administration it ranged from 16 to 29 millions, *averaging more than* 23 *millions a year*. During Van Buren's administration the amount averaged 16 millions a year.

Away, then, with the false charge that the Whigs are ruining the people by enormous taxes. Their collections are less than a dollar for each inhabitant, whilst Gen. Jackson's were nearly two dollars from each.

These are facts, which cannot be gainsayed; for they are derived from official documents.

THE BLIND LEADER, AGAIN.—The Standard is still hammering away at the Tariff—in the dark, as usual,—at every blow exposing how little he knows, or would have his readers know, of the real character of that law.

In his last, he makes a dreadful outcry against the Whigs, for giving so little protection to cotton, in comparison with manufactures of cotton. He is in great alarm lest the cotton of "India and Egypt, Brazil and Texas," should be brought here and sold, and declares that "every pound they may sell here, will be so much taken from Southern labor and industry." What! this from a *free trader?* from one who contends that nothing should be protected, but that if an interest cannot sustain itself by a revenue duty of 20 per cent. it should be suffered to go down? Alas for consistency!

But what is the duty on cotton? "Only three cents per pound!" says the Standard. *Only* three cents! that is, fifty per cent. of the value of the article! And this the Standard sneers at as totally inadequate and unequal. And the beauty of the joke is, that precisely this same duty of "only 3 cents a pound" has been imposed on cotton in all the Tariffs from 1816 down to the present day—although, during that period, cotton has been worth 30 cents a pound, and of course a duty of 3 cents then amounted to only 10 per cent. protection, whilst a duty of 3 cents now is 50 per cent. protection. Yet the Standard has no tear for the dreadful neglect of Jackson, Van Buren and Calhoun, to protect this Southern production. All its wrath is expended upon the Whigs for not giving it higher protection than 50 per cent.

But the Standard goes on, in its fault-finding vein:—"And how much do you suppose they have taxed *manufactured* cotton? *Thirty per cent. per square yard*, according to valuation! And this is the protection the South reaps under the present tariff. The man who *makes* the article is protected by a tariff of three cents per pound; whilst the person who *manufactures* it is protected at the rate of thirty per cent. per square yard, according to the valuation!"

Of course no intelligent reader will charge Congress with employing so ridiculous and senseless an expression as "thirty per cent. per square yard, according to valuation." That is the Standard's own phrase. The law expresses it, "30 per centum ad valorem." And the Standard thinks this enormously high, whilst 50 per cent. on cotton is nothing at all!

The Standard goes equally into fits on account of the tax of 2½ cents a pound on brown sugar, and 8 cents a bushel on salt, which it regards as horridly oppressive on the poor man. It fails to tell its readers, that Calhoun's Tariff of 1816, Jackson's of 1824, and Van Buren's of 1828, each imposed a tax of 3 cents a pound on brown sugar, and 20 cents a bushel on salt. Why has it not hurled its thunders against these "democrats," these exclusive friends of the "poor man," for thus grinding them down with high taxes on these "articles of prime necessity." Shame! shame!

We cannot deny ourself the gratification of publishing the following letter from an aged and highly respectable gentleman of Georgia, whom we have never seen, but whom we have long known by reputation. He emigrated from this country many years ago. We publish it mainly for the testimony of such a man to the character of Henry Clay, but are of course not insensible to the compliment to ourself. It has happened within a week past, that besides this compliment, we have had two others, of a different kind, in voluntary payments, by old subscribers, for the Observer in advance to the year 1846. We are pretty confident that we have the good wishes of these subscribers at least, that we may live and flourish as Editor of the Observer until 1846, if no longer.

Letter to the Editor from Georgia.

Mr. E. J. HALE—Dear Sir: I herewith enclose five dollars. I do not know how much I am in arrears, but I feel a pleasure in sustaining one who is so faithful in sustaining good men and the good cause in which we are engaged.—I mean the Whig cause. They, under Divine Providence, achieved our liberty, and are the same people this day they were then, if under similar circumstances,—always the friends of rational liberty and equality. I hail with delight the approach of the day when we shall have a man to rule this Government who will do justice and bring again prosperity to this country. Go on to advocate the good and great.

When I was a school boy, I read a description of the truly good and great, which made an impression on my mind, though I was very young, and living not far from your town;

"They are only great whom no base motive rules,
Who owe no glory to the breath of fools;
Friends to true merit, to their country dear,
To others kind but to themselves severe;
Quiet in suffering, with their lot content,
And careful to improve the talent lent;
Good, without pride; though humble, yet not mean;
In danger fearless, and in death serene."

Without any disparagement to other great and good men of this or any other nation, I do believe Henry Clay of Kentucky comes as near the character I have described as any man now living. The prospect is fast brightening in his favor. I am now old, but, thank God, not infirm for my age, (73.)—I shall rejoice to see the day when Henry Clay shall be President of the United States, and a U. S. Bank in full operation; for although the present Tariff has changed the aspect of affairs for the better, by bringing gold and silver into the country instead of carrying it away, yet it is of very little value to the common people for want of a Regulator of the Currency. The gold and silver remains in piles in the large cities without any use, whereas if a Branch of a U. S. Bank were in each State, the people would be benefited, and the capitalists be receiving a profit.

A BOLD MAN.—A Mr. John M. McMurray has issued a Prospectus for publishing a Tyler paper in Lafayette, Alabama. It is to be called "The Omnibus,"—a very appropriate name, as the whole Tyler party will be able to ride in it. It is to be issued as soon as 100 subscribers can be had at $1 each. That is a small capital to begin on. But we suppose the government advertisements will make up the balance; or perhaps Mr. McMurray wishes to be appointed Postmaster at Lafayette. If so, the adventurer may not be quite so *green* as the "East Alabamian" supposes. Only let the Omnibus fix the price of advertising high enough, and Uncle Sam will foot the bill.

THE HOME MARKET.—The price of cotton in New York is from ¼ to 1 cent higher than in Liverpool. Locofoco policy would destroy the home market, and then the 375,000 bales consumed in this country would go to Liverpool, still further to reduce the price there.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The Tribune gives the following as the aggregate freight of the Ashburton, Queen of the West, Hibernia, and Stephen Whitney, four packets just sailed for Liverpool:—

13,373 bbls. Flour; 5,300 bbls. Naval Stores; 2,556 boxes Cheese; 368 casks Oil; 2,275 bbls. Lard; 62 tierces Beeswax; 212 tierces Rice; 97 bbls. Ashes; 19 packages Hams; 62 bales Hemp; 8 boxes Machinery; 254 firkins Butter; 120 bbls. Beef; 150 bbls. Apples; 125 boxes Clocks; 311 packages Tallow, Merchandize, &c., and only 224 bales Cotton.

The Tribune remarks, that if the South can only be induced to diversify her Industry a little more, she need not sell good Cotton at 5 or 6 cts. a pound.

The nature of the cargoes of these ships rather contradicts the Locofoco predictions of the destruction of Commerce by our Tariff.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—All prisoners held by either country are to be immediately set at liberty.

The District System and the Whigs.—The New York *Courier & Enquirer* throws out the intimation that the "District System" will be adopted by the Whigs in the constitution of *their* National Convention. We are convinced that they could take no step, which would more certainly strengthen their candidate before the people, and that if the Democrats be so insane as to reject the system, and put out their candidate, in that case, as the candidate of the odious and dangerous "Caucus System"—they will not only be beaten, but most richly deserve to be.—*Charleston Mercury.*

[The District System will undoubtedly be adopted, as heretofore, by the Whigs of North Carolina, in sending Delegates to their National Convention.—*Observer.*]

The Onondaga Standard, "following in the footsteps" of the N. Y. Plebeian, undertakes to read all the friends of Calhoun, Johnson, &c., out of the party. Here is the bull of excommunication:—

"Our friends throughout the county should understand that those who are finding fault with our candidates are nothing but enemies in disguise; and that *the sooner we get rid of them the better. Those who are not for us are most clearly against us.*

A New Game!—Bribery and Corruption Indeed!!—Three of the Locofoco delegates from Indiana, chosen to the National Convention of that party, to be held in this city, in May next, are said to have received appointments in their own State, from John Tyler, to offices of importance.

The Maysville Eagle, a highly respectable Whig paper of Kentucky, gives this on the authority of a gentleman from Indianapolis, the seat of government of Indiana, where the truth of such a statement would probably be ascertained the most readily.

Baltimore Patriot.

An immense Tyler meeting took place at Springfield, Illinois, at which only *one* person was present. A long string of resolution was adopted, lauding the Administration, &c. A copy was sent to the Madisonian for publication.

Gazetteer of the United States.

THIS is one of the most useful works that is presented to the public. It contains valuable information of a statistical nature; but its great merit is the perfect and complete arrangement and *description* of all the States, Territories, Counties, Districts, Parishes, Cities, Towns, and Villages, Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Canals, and Rail Roads. The arrangement of these is such that any town or village may be found in a moment—and when found, an idea may be formed of its location, importance, &c. For example:

"*Celina*, post village, capital of Mercer Co., Ohio, 127 miles *w. n. w.* of Columbus, 507 *w.*, situated on the north of the Grand Reservoir of the Miami Canal, which will be 10 miles long and 5 broad, when completed. It has a court house, one Presbyterian church, 3 stores, 75 dwellings, and about 500 inhabitants."

Many places are described at much greater length, but the above will serve as an example. We subjoin the opinions of other presses:

From the New York Tribune, April 3, 1843.

"We have no other Gazetteer in this country at all comparable with this, whether for comprehensiveness or correctness. In no other work in existence can so large an amount of minute, accurate, and desirable information be found, nor in any collection of works, at a price comparable with this."

From the N. Y. Courr. & Enquirer, March 30, 1843.

"We have no hesitation in recommending this Gazetteer as the most perfect of any yet published in the United States; indeed, we may say it is as complete as human industry and research can make it."

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, March 31, 1843.

"By far the most complete Gazetteer of the Republic that has ever been published—and, we have reason to believe, nearly as perfect as is possible for such a compilation to be made."

☞ The Agent for the above may be found at the Lafayette Hotel, where a splendid sample of McKenney's Indian Portrait Gallery may be seen; also The Lady's Musical Library, and Godey's Lady's Book, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 26, 1843.

DIED,

In this county, on the 11th inst., after an illness of eleven days, DAVID McALLISTER, son of James and Mary Jane Williams, aged 4 years and 5 months.

This lovely bud, so young, so fair,
Call'd hence by early doom,
Just came to shew how sweet a flower
In Paradise would bloom. [*Com.*

In Wilmington, on Friday last, JOSEPH HODGES, only son of Major George S. Hodges, late of this place, aged about nineteen years.

At Rockingham, Richmond county, on Wednesday the 13th, SARAH CATHARINE, infant daughter of Mr. Alex'r Bethune, of Charlotte, aged 3 months and 5 days.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday the 13th inst. Mr. THOMAS M. GORMAN, of Raleigh, after a brief illness of three days.

In Cokesbury, S. C., Sept. 12. MARY BACOT CROOKE, aged 10 years and 10 months, daughter of Rev. Wm. Crooke.

Near Newnansville, East Florida, on the 5th instant, of congestive fever, Mrs. MARGARET REINHARDT, wife of David Reinhardt, Esq. formerly of Lincolnton, N. C. aged 58 years.

In Marlborough District, S. C., on the 12th inst., Mrs. ELEANOR W. HARRINGTON, widow of the late James A. Harrington, Esq. aged 51.

Also, on the 11th, ELLEN ESTHER, daughter of Dr. Thos. Powe, aged 3 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 26, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat B. Rush in tow, with Goods for C. T. Haigh, Stewart & McGary, Hall & Johnson, John McArn, Daniel Johnson, S. W. Tillinghast, D. A. Ray, R. W. Orrell, and G. W. McDonald, of this place; and for T. Falls, H. C. Hamilton & Co., S. Moore, L. Springs & Co., J. McRorie, J. W. Murphy, T. M. Young, and T. Caldwell & Son, of the interior.

Also, Sept. 25, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Washington in tow, with Goods for J Dodd, E W Willkings, W G Matthews, J D Starr, E J Hale, D McLaurin, Gardner & McKethan, B Rose, H & E J Lilly, P P Johnson & Co, and W L Gilmore, of this place; and for J M Garnett, W H Brittain, M Brown Jenkins & Biles, C B Wheeler, J M Dick, C A Brown, Elliott, Marsh & Co, Salisbury Co, and Eckles & Douthit, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

September 13.—Schr. Commerce from Richmond. 14.—Brig David Duffie from New York; Schr. Regulus from New York.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

ON the 30th of October next, (Monday of Superior Court week,) there will be sold, without reserve, at the Public Square in the Town of Wilmington, a lot of TWENTY VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROES, mostly accustomed to plantation work. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1843. 73-ts

Pursuant to an Order made at September Term, 1843, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, appointing me a Commissioner for that purpose, I will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 17th of October next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, a likely Negro named PETER, about nineteen years of age, belonging to the Estate of Dr. James C. Smith, dec'd. Bond with approved security will be required from the purchaser.

J. McLAURIN, Com'r.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1843. 73-2w

Fire Engine Company, No. 2.

THE Officers and Members of Engine Company, No. 2, are hereby notified to meet at their Engine House this day, at 5 o'clock, P M.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Captain.

September 27.

FOUR DAYS' MEETING.

A FOUR DAYS' MEETING will commence This Evening, at early candle light, in the Methodist Church. Several Ministers are expected.

Hours of Preaching ½ past 10 Morning, and ½ past 3, and at 7 o'clock, Evening

Fayetteville, Sept. 27

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the Court of the United States [illegible] District, Cape Fear in N. Carolina.—In the matter of Albert Lawrence, William J. Anderson, Ebenezer Dover, William S. Latta, and John M. Stedman, Bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the Court, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on the 9th day of October next, for an order for a dividend of the assets in my hands, of which all persons interested will take notice.

ELIJAH FULLER, Assignee in Bankruptcy for Cumberland County, N. C.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1843. 72-2w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 27.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	30 a 40	Mackerel, bf bl. No. 1,	$7
Bacon,	6½ a 7½	Molasses,	23 a 28
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	6½ a 7	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	45 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour, new,	$4½ a $4¾	Sack,	$2½ a $2¾
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 7½
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	8 a 10	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1⅛ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	7½ cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,)	6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,	14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—Business has been dull for the last week. But little produce coming to market, and very few goods selling, though our merchants are now well supplied. Cotton continues to improve, and is in brisk demand at 7. A prime lot would no doubt bring more. Bacon plenty, and dull at 6½ to 7½.

WILMINGTON MARKET—September 20.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 50 a 2 62.

Naval Stores.—1 95 has been the going price for turpentine for two days past. No sales of tar this week, last week there were sales at 1 20.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Several rafts common mill timber have sold lately at 4 to 4½. Sales qr. flooring boards at $7; wide boards at $4½; scantling at $4.

Bacon.—No sales are reported; stocks on hand fair, though daily reducing by sales.

Lard.—Sale lot in kegs at 10 cents.

Rice.—A sale of 100 casks at 2½, cash.

Corn.—No late arrivals; fair supplies in store.

A cargo North County oats brought 24 cts.

A cargo of T. I. Salt was sold at 26 cents.

A lot Linseed Oil brought 95 cents per gallon.

Chronicle.

CHERAW MARKET—September 19.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 4½ a 6½; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 4 00 a 4 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 6 to 7½; but little coming in.

At Augusta, Cotton, old 6½ to 8; new 7½ to 8½. Sales 1500 bags. The Constitutionalist strongly cautions its readers against the speculative spirit which seems to be rising.

At Macon, Geo., new Cotton 6½ to 6¾.

At Charleston, sales of the week 2628 bales, at 6½ to 9½; Rice 2⅞ to 2¾; Flour 5½ to 6¼.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

The news from England, as might have been expected, has had a decided improvement on our Cotton market. The instant the news of an advance in Liverpool was published, holders put up prices here ½ to ¼ a cent. Speculation has been indulged in to a very considerable extent; full four thousand bags changed hands this forenoon at ¾ to ⅞ advance, and in some instances ½ a cent. The rise is full ¾ to ⅞. Our market was high enough before, as we had anticipated the Liverpool improvement; but it is nothing new for our prices to rule above those on the other side. The same feeling is manifested at the South, where prices are yet above ours. This news will be very apt to inflate the market much beyond what perhaps the accounts warrant.

The news is particularly fortunate for the planter, who at this early opening of the crop will be greatly benefitted by this sudden rise, especially if it should last.

The news is in no way calculated to help the Flour market.

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE FALL TERM in this Institution will commence on the 9th of October. The Principal is furnished with competent assistance, and instruction will be given in all the higher branches of English studies, as well as in Classical, in preparation for College. The Tuition the same as heretofore. A few Boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal, with lodging, fire wood, &c. at a moderate charge.

S. COLTON, *Principal.*

September 23. 1843. 73-3w

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE.

IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally lower, than those of houses whose attention and [illegible]ns are divided among a large variety of articles.

[illegible]re stock, embracing about three thousand [illegible]nt patterns and colorings, has just been [illegible] perfectly fresh, and comprises all the la[illegible]oicest styles, to which will be constantly [illegible]he desirable new styles which appear, [illegible]which cannot be had elsewhere.

[illegible]es of prices, corrected with every variation [illegible] market, will be put into the hands of buyers.

All [illegible]rs will receive our best attention.

New York, July 1, 1843. 62-1y-pd

BACON AND LARD.

FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS OF BACON AND LARD, in quantities to suit purchasers for sale by COOK & TROY.

Sept 27, 1843. 73-1w

SPLENDID SCHEME!!

60,000 DOLLARS!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class O, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, October 21, 1843.

MAMMOTH SCHEME!

1 Grand Prize of	60,000 Dollars.
1 Grand Prize of	30,000 Dollars.
1 Grand Prize of	14,068 Dollars.
2 Prizes of	10,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of	8,000 Dollars.
3 Prizes of	5,000 Dollars.
3 Prizes of	4,000 Dollars.
5 Prizes of	3,000 Dollars.
5 Prizes of	2,000 Dollars.
10 Prizes of	1,500 Dollars.
20 Prizes of	1,200 Dollars.
50 Prizes of	1,000 Dollars.
50 Prizes of	500 Dollars.
133 Prizes of	400 Dollars.
&c.	&c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of Tickets in this Magnificent Lottery can be obtained as follows:

Certificates of Packages of	26	whole Tickets	$260	00
Ditto	ditto	26 half	do	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighth	do	32 50

In this Lottery there are 76 076 Tickets, which, divided by 26, gives only 2,926 Packages in the whole Lottery; thus the adventurer who purchases a Certificate of a Package has one chance in 2 926 chances of drawing the Grand Capital Prize of $60,000; one chance in 1,463 of drawing either the $60,000 capital, or the $30,000 capital prizes; one chance in 975 of drawing the $60,000, $30,000, or the $14,068 prizes; one chance in 585 of drawing the $60,000, $30,000, $14,068, or one of the $10,000 Prizes! And one chance in 29 of drawing either a $1,000, a $1,200, a $1,500, a $2 000, a $3 000, a $4,000, a $5,000, an $8,000, a $10 000, a $14,068, a $30,000 Dollar Prize, or the Grand Capital Prize of 60 000 DOLLARS! And one package may contain the first four Capital Prizes amounting to 114,000 Dollars.

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, and *an account of the drawing* will be sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us.

Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Sept. 25, 1843. 73td-pd

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

ORDERED by the Court, that Samuel Hall and Sarah his wife, who reside beyond the limits of this State, appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said County, on the seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of Caroline M. Walker and others *vs.* C. P. Mallett and others, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
[73] *Clerk and Master.*

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala., August 17, 1843.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about sixty boxes of Beckwith's Pill-, twelve boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and Pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them *to all,* as being, in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

☞ Price 25 cents per box, with all directions.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also for sale, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges, by the principal Druggists throughout the State, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FOR SALE,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,
And a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 21, 1841. 72tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,
for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
November 14, 1842. 28-tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
October 25, 1842. 25-tf

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, *President.*

Wm. E. Mayhew,	Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty,	Tho. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw,	G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner,	Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,	*Directors.*

GEORGE B. COALE, *Secretary.*

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.
September 26, 1842. 21tf

McCALLUM & CLARK, TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.
December 31 1842. 3in*

Received per Cotton Plant,

60 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
20 do do Laguira ditto.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
June 5, 1843. 57tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.
June 21, 1843. 64tf

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,

10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ditto,
10 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.

ALSO,
100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 25, 1843. 56-tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 16, 1843. 54-tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

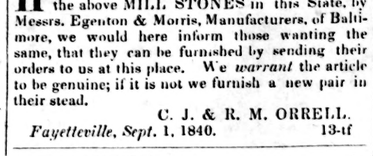
THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN, CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
Sept. 25, 1843. 51tf

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, and debility, either from previous disease, living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, in the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of [illegible] they are called by many the Heads[illegible]

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book[illegible]
May 1, 1843.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving a Fresh Supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, among which may be found the following articles, viz:—

30 pieces fine and common blue, black, green, mixed and drab Cloths,
76 ps. Cassimeres, Sattinets and Kentucky Jeans,
51 ps. black and colored French and English Merinos,
16 ps. blk and col'd Alpacas, some very pretty,
900 ps. English, French and American Prints,
240 ps. Bleached Shirtings,
80 ps. Tickings and Drillings,
60 ps. scarlet, white, green and yellow Flannels,
50 ps. Padding, Canvass and Buckram,
115 ps. Muslins and Cambrics, of various kinds,
70 ps. Apron Checks and colored Cambrics,
500 doz. Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spool Cotton,
150 lbs. Patent Thread, 40 lbs. do. Cotton Balls,
82 ps. Silk Handkerchiefs, some very good,
300 do. Cotton ditto,
900 gross Lasting, Metal, and other Buttons,
500 dozen Tuck, Side & Pocket Combs, assorted,
70 dozen Cotton Hose, assorted,
60 cases black and white Fur Hats,
10 dozen fine Fur Caps, Cloth and Seal ditto,
75 dozen Florence, Straw, Shell and Cyprus Bonnets,
520 Blankets, assorted,
42 ps. Kerseys,
2500 pairs Shoes, assorted.

—ALSO—

Bombazines; Muslin de-Lains; Pilot and Beaver Cloths; Merino Cassimeres; black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Ginghams; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambric; black, blue-black, and fig'd Silks; Challys; Sewing Silk and Twist; Silk and Cotton Velvets; Serges; Coat Cords and Bindings; Cap, Bonnet, and Neck Ribbons; Kid and Silk Gloves; Hoskin and Woollen ditto; Wrought Collars; fine Cardinals; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Muslin Trimmings; Cruels; Fancy Soaps; Cologne and Lavender; Worsted and Silk Shawls in great variety; Umbrellas and Parasols; fine and common Brown Shirtings; black Satin Vestings; fine and common Worsted ditto; Pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; Cut Tacks; Collins' and King's Axes; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Hair Brushes; fancy Work Bags; mixed Pins; Silver Thimbles; Pongees; Dimitys; white and col'd Satins; Bishop Lawns; Silk Fringes; Elastic Braces; Tarlton Muslin; Black Crapes; Fillet Veils; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Table Diapers; Bird-eye and Russia ditto; Dimity Collars; Turkey Yarn; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Musquito Netting, &c. &c.

As the above Goods were selected with much care, and bought mostly for Cash, they will be sold at the lowest market prices for Cash or undoubted Notes.
Fayetteville, August 5, 1843. 70-8w

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Philips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.
NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by [illegible]uggists throughout the United States. Price [illegible] bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public [illegible]spectfully requested to remember that it is t[illegible] Sarsapa[illegible]'s has and is constantly achiev[illegible]h rem[illegible]s of the most difficult class of [illegible]ases to [illegible]e human frame is subject, and a[illegible] for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
August 15, 1843. 67-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.
September 2, 1843. 70tf

POWER LOOMS

THE Subscriber offers for sale, Ten Matteawan LOOMS, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.
March 21, 1843. 46tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

Cotton YARNS—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.
February 18, 1843. 42tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

PERFUMERY, &c.

FRENCH Essences, for the handkerchief, Cologne Water, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Powder, Pearl Powder, Otto of Rose, old Brown Windsor Soap, and Anodyne Shaving Cream, Pink Saucers, Cold Cream, Indelible Ink, &c. &c., for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 5, 1843. 70tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to trust my wife REBECCA on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting; she having, without any just cause, deserted my bed and board. And I do further caution all persons, who may harbor the said Rebecca Mask, or give her employment, that I shall enforce my rights as a husband against them.

WILLIAM D. MASK.
Montgomery County, Aug. 18 1843. 68-6w

MUSTARD SEED, Ground Mustard, Ginger Root, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Russia Isinglass, Nutmegs, Cayenne Pepper, Essence Lemon, and Rose Water, for sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.

☞ A Superior article of LEMON SYRUP. Price 50 cts. per bottle. S. J. H.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH supply just received, and for sale by E. J. HALE.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 50 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 30, 1843.

Fourteen Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$1,995
1 do	10,000	2 Prizes of	1,500
1 do	5,000	30 do	1,000
1 do	3 500	50 do	250
1 do	3 000	75 do	200
1 do	2,500	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 half ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter ditto	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
August 19, 1843. 68-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

G. & H. McMILLAN

HAVE just received from New York, a general assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are: Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; English and Domestic Prints; Linens, Lawns, and Diapers, plain black and blue-black Silks; blue-black figured do.; Kentucky Jeans; Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Muslin Edging and Inserting; thread Edging; Florence, Braid and Shell Bonnets; Misses do.; 20 cases Hats; 2,300 pairs Shoes, assorted; with many other goods.
September 6. 1843. 70-4w

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.
September 1, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, AND GROCERIES,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
September 5, 1843. 70-6w

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends leaving for the North in a few days. Any person wishing a good situation to practice Medicine, can now take his place. He has a good assortment of Medicines on hand, purchased with great care in New York last Spring, that he will dispose of at cost. Farther information may be had by addressing the Subscriber (post paid) at Ashborough, N. C.

B. H. WHITNEY.
September 9, 1843. 71-3w

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniæ; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.
March 18, 1843. 47-tf

Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

THIS article is prepared with great care by the Subscriber, and he warrants it equal to the best Preparations of the kind, and far superior to most of them. Price 50 cents per bottle.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
August 29, 1843. 69tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

AT AUGUSTA.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

Bertie Superior Court—Spring Term, 1843.

Mary Russell *vs.* James V. Russell.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James V. Russell, the Defendant in this suit, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star and Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered up in favor of the Petitioner. In witness of which, I have hereunto set my hand and seal

SOL. CHERRY, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. and papers, $5 00.] 62-3m

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 21, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks. I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.
July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
January 31, 1843. 39tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.
June 7, 1843. 57tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING this day associated himself with Chas. Lutterloh, Jr., for the transacting of a general MERCANTILE BUSINESS, the name of the firm as below will be used in all cases in liquidation.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1843.

THE business from this date will be continued by Jno. D. Williams and Charles Lutterloh, Jr., under the firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
C. LUTTERLOH, Jr.
July 21, 1843. 61-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings, Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Yellows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS Prime Rio COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 3, 1843. 45tf

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE Sessions of this Institution annually commence on the 1st of October, and terminate on the 4th of July following. The Schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are—

1. Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern Languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. Edward H. Courtenay.
4. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. Robert E. Rogers.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. G. Tucker.

Judge Tucker is Chairman of the Faculty.

The regular stated charges for the session are [illegible]

For all other necessary expenses this sum is sufficient, [illegible]

The sum of $350 has been found, for seven years past, to be the total average amount of the expenses of resident Students, from the books of a Patron, with whom they are required to deposit their funds.

For further particulars, see one of the printed catalogues, or the Washington Globe and the Charleston Mercury, in both of which papers a standing advertisement will be found.

WILLIS H. WOODLEY,
Proctor and Patron Univ. of Va.
July 14, 1843. 63-10

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 53tf

F. T. WARD.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Hale, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.
January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Fever and Ague Patients BEWARE OF DECEPTION!

THAT old favorite and sterling Remedy, that truly true, original, and genuine

ROWAND'S (IMPROVED)

TONIC MIXTURE!

So universally and so favorably known for two years past as the great and only permanent cure that wretched complaint, is imitated by Impostors on all sides, and in every way possible that can save them from being amenable to the law. Some "Tonic Mixture," the appearance and quality of the liquid, the dose, the directions for use accompanying remarks, &c. &c. being so near to the Genuine Mixture that it behooves every one to be very careful what they purchase, to avoid deception.
June 24, 1843. 62-10

☞ A Fresh Supply for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto,
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.